reasonable mind, ought to appear reasonably

sufficient.

An Independent Newspaper of Democratic Principles, but not Controlled by any Set of Politicians or Manipulators; Devoted to Collecting and Publishing all the News of the Day in the most Interesting Shape and with the greatest possible Promptness, Accuracy and Impartiality; and to the Promotion of Democratic Ideas and Policy in the affairs of Government, Society and Industry.

Rates,	bu i	Ma	- u. :	Pos	ton	ıta			
DAILY, per Year								\$8	00
DAILY, per Month									50
SUNDAY, per Yea				(4)	×	٠	(*)	.1	00
DAILY and SUND	AY p	er	Ye	ar	٠			7	00
WEEKLY, per Yes	ır	٠			*	*		- 1	00
Address.	TII	R.	SU	٧	Ven	T	arl	Cit	11.

MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1885.

Amusements To-day.

Hijou Opera ! Ouse—A timbs. F.P. M. Casino. The Picates of Penrauce. F.P. M. Camedy Theatre—Islan. EP. M. Daty's Theatre—A Nant Ot. 202 P. M. Eden Muser-Tall 103 to Was, &c. 11 A. M. to If P. M. Grand Opera Pouse-Pelos. 4P. M. Globe Pims Museum-22t lovery. Roster & Hist's-Plerette - 2 P. M. Madison Square - bester-Private Secretary. Mount Morris Theatre—The Remain five. 8 P. M. Manhattan Bolter Blok - th av and Althat. Milio's forder—Studies of a fractity, sp. M.
People's Theore—Uncel Kiele, sp. M.
Star Theore—Espena Aram, sp. M.
Stardard Theore—Gaspirons ap M.
Tholia Theore—Unit Acests, sp. M. tany Pastor's Theatre-Valley, TP M. Ualan Square Theatre-A Filmort's Life, TP M. Wallack's Theoree Dapaise, sP. S. M Avenue Theoree Vallety, sP. S. iith Avenue Thentre-Grede Grede II. M. 14th Street Thentre-McAlbeto's Lessys IP. U

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending March 7, 1885, was: 121,146 Thursday 100,3.3 Freday 101,234 Saturday 102,174 Weekly Total for the week

Millions In It !

The appointment of Mr. PHILIP B. THOMPson, Jr., of Harrodsburg, Kentucky, as Commissioner of Internal Revenue is urged upon Mr. CLEVELAND'S Administration by leading statesmen from the Blue Grass region.

There is no doubt that this appointment would be acceptable in the highest degree to the Whiskey Ring.

The main duty of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is to superintend the assessment and collection of the taxes imposed by Congress on spirits, tobacco, and fermented liquors; and the whiskey tax is by far the heaviest item of his business.

The main object of the owners of whiskey now in bond is to escape or postpone the payment of about \$13,000,000 of taxes that under the law, fall due during the present They asked Congress in vain to change the law. Then, in the last months of | ton during the long term of Republican President ABTHUR'S term, they tried their hands at juggling opinions and constructions in the departments and the bureau.

The recognized representative, attorney, and lobbyist of the Whiskey Ring in its efforts to evade the internal revenue laws has been no other person than Mr. PHILIP B. THOMPSON, Jr.

If the function of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue was to protect the Government's debtors from the enforcement of the laws, and to devise means to enable them to dodge the tax collectors, there could be no better man for the post than Mr. Thompson. But under an honest administration of the Treasury the single purpose of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue should be to collect the money due to the Government and otherwise to execute the laws.

For that reason, we do not see in the whole range of possible appointments anything than the selection of Mr. PRILIP B. THOMPson, Jr., of Kentucky as Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

An Old Question.

Our brilliant and distinguished friend, the editor of the Courier-Journal, renews with his accustomed earnestness the discussion of the old question whether a journalist can advantageously fill a political office. He maintains the negative. The example which Col. WATTERSON ad-

duces on that side of the question is the familiar one of the late Doctor Greeley. He was a famous and powerful journalist, we are told, but his traits of intellect and character largely disqualified him for the Presidency. He was a weak candidate, and he would have been a weak President. All this has been said before, though perhaps not so well as in the present instance; but Col. WATTERSON will pardon us for the opinion that it proves nothing. Doctor GREELEY was a very superior writer, a man of warm feelings, with a great deal of wit and humor, a master of a delightful idiomatic style, an unequalled political pamphleteer and humanitarian reformer; he was a great man no doubt, but a great journalist he certainly was not. His power of judgment was feeble and wavering; his education was defective; his tastes were narrow and monotonous; his conclusions were often more the effect of passion and prejudice than of sound reason and comprehensive thought; and he was utterly deficient in administrative, executive ability, He was a most fertile and valuable editorial writer and contributor; but for the successful conduct of a great newspaper he lacked the qualities of breadth, discretion, tact, coolness, sure practical insight, just as much as he lacked those qualities when attempting to perform the work of a legislator, and just as much as he would have lacked them had he attempted to perform the work of a President.

The well-endowed and well-equipped journalist must possess the faculty, the breadth, the judgment, the knowledge, the steadiness, and the versatility which are indispensable to the well-endowed and well-equipped statesman. There is nothing in the decupations, labors, and qualifications of the one which is not suitable to the qualifications, labors, and occupations of the other. The successful journalist must be a successful man of business. To administer the editorial department of an important newspaper is equal to administering a Government. It is not given to every man to succeed in politics and administration; but if any one shall turn from those employments because he is convinced that he does not possess the talents which are requisite to success, it will be vain for him to expect to succeed in journalism. The few high prizes of either pursuit are only to be gained by the men of ample and well-balanced power; but he who is destined to fail in one, is just as

surely destined to fail in the other. Three examples occur to us which seem quite incompatible with the views of our Kentucky friend. One is that of the late Mr. a journalist of remarkable eminence and than here. It is larger than in any other

ability-there were very few equal to himbut at the same time he was equally gifted as a politician and a legislator; and if he had lived to be transferred to the Cabinet or to the White House, we cannot doubt that in those places he would as much have surpassed the common run of Cabinet Ministers or of Presidents as in journalism he sur-

passed the common run of that profession. The second among the examples of which we are speaking is that of a renowned editor of Kentucky, who has also been a member of Congress, and for many years has exercised a visible influence in the National Conventions of his party. He is a man of singular accomplishments and varied knowledge, a powerful writer, an eloquent and always interesting public speaker. Success and honors have attended him in whatever sphere of action he has appeared; and no one will imagine that because he is one of the most effective public writers and orators of the day, he would fail if he were elected Governor of Kentucky, appointed to the Cabinet of a Democratic President, or made President himself.

When President CLEVELAND was looking for a Secretary of the Treasury he selected one who had been successful alike as a journalist and administrator, and whose character and talents had been tried and proved in the hot struggles of active polities. Beginning as a reporter, Mr. MANNING had risen to be the editor and conductor of one of the most important political newspapers of the country; and at the same time he had shown himself a superior business man in directing the financial affairs of an important banking institution. Do not facts like these disprove Col. Watterson's thesis? Do they not show that a leading journalist is not of necessity a fickle, fanciful. showy, and merely impulsive character, disqualified for the steady, practical routine and the unrelaxing vigilance in details which are essential to the management of politics and to the administration of government? There is no reason to doubt that Mr. MANNING will make a highly successful finance minister; and one of the great elements of the public confidence which is reposed in him is derived from the wisdom, moderation, and power which he has evinced in the profession of a ournalist.

But every man to his taste, so far as the ecessities of life will allow. We only insist that there is nothing in the newspaper proession, any more than in any other learned profession, which destroys in the journalist the nobler gifts of humanity, and renders it necessary that American editors should be deprived of any one of the rights or privileges belonging to American citizens.

A Question of Courtesy.

We have no doubt that, in entering upon the duties of his office, President CLEVELAND desired to treat his predecessor with all due respect and courte-y. His refusal, however, to dine with President ARTHUR on the evenng before the ceremonies of the inauguration, has produced an impression that a disposition exists on the part of Mr. CLEVE-LAND's friends and advisers, at least, if not on his own part, to discredit the social observances which have grown up in Washingpower, and particularly under President ARTHUR. This inclination was first manifested by thus putting a slight upon the outgoing President.

We think every one will agree that it would have been more courteous and considerate for Mr. CLEVELAND to accept President ARTHUR'S invitation to dinner on March 3, at whatever inconvenience to himself.

We trust the Democracy will teach the Republicans many good and useful lessons during the next four years; but, so far as courtesy and good manners are concerned, the last Republican President certainly set a very good example.

German and American Publications. The following is a statement of the literary productions issued by the German publishing trade in the years 1883 and 1884;

	2-Law, politics, statistics, trade 1	301	1
	3-Divinity	504	1
	4-Belles lettres, nevels, &c	207	1
	5-Medicine, veterinary	022	
	6-Natural history chemistry, pharmacy.		
	7-History, memoirs	795	
	8-Mercantile science, technology	671	
1	9-Popular literature, almanacs, &c	724	
	10-Fine arts-painting music, &c	615	
	11-The classics and Oriental languages.	GOD	
	12-Modern languages, old German lit-	APTITION.	
	erature	501	
1	13-Geography and travel		
	14-Miscellaneous	370	
	15-Collections or sets of works	755 E 277	
		381	
	16-Building, engineering, navigation	482	
1	17-Juvenile books	386	
	14-Domestic economy, agriculture	337	
	19-War, hippology	306	
	20-Maps	329	
811	21-Mathematics and astronomy		
3	22-Philosophy	142	
	23-Sport and forestry	98	
M	24-Freemannry	28	

In the United States 3,481 books were pubished in 1883 and 4.088 in 1884. That is, so far as measured by the number of such publications, the literary activity of Germany during the last two years was about four

times that of this country. But we must not forget that the field for writers and for the employment of literary talent afforded by newspapers is far larger here than in Germany. Native production of books, besides, is here much discouraged because the reading of the public is to a very great extent supplied by reprinting foreign, and more especially English works, which are obtainable at a price to drive out home competition. Yet, when all such allowances are made, the fact of the astonishing literary fruitfulness of Germany remains, and we are compelled to render homage to the extraor-

dinary vigor of the German mind. With us, by far the largest number of books in any department of literature published are works of fiction. Nearly onequarter of all the books issued here in 1881 were novels, whereas in Germany works relating to education were most numerous though novels and light literature generally wore not far behind-2,029 of the one, and 1,303 of the other. In Germany, as in the United States, works on religion were far up toward the head of the list arranged according to numbers published, standing third in both countries.

The problems concerning the fate of the human soul, and touching man's relations and obligations to GoD, still occupy a great part of the most carnest thought in all Christian countries; and the effect of the philosophy which is directed against the foundations of the theological system is rather to increase the extent and the depth of the inquiry, and to multiply the number of defenders of the ancient faith. STRAUSS, for instance, has furnished occasion for the writing of a vast library of German religious literature. German theological professors, too, are always fruitful contributors to polemics, seeking in that way to extend the range of their influence, and to gain the reputation which brings them increased consequence.

The number of works treating of subjects of profound scientific and philosophical in-RAYMOND, the founder of the Times. He was quiry is, of course, far larger in Germany

country, and the works are of such essential importance that every man who wishes to keep up with modern thought and investigation is compelled to read the language in which they are written.

As a whole, the table we give above affords impressive evidence of the marvellous industry of the German workers in every department of literature and investigation.

What is the Truth?

The most elaborate and minute account of the reception given by the new indy of the White House on Saturday last, is that of the New York Times: but several other journals also report the same event, and not unnaturally their descriptions differ in some rather important particulars. As the subject is one of considerable interest to the people of the whole country, especially the ladies, these reports may be compared with attention, and we hope with some intellectual and social benefit.

The external arrangements for this recep tion show that a new spirit and a new ideal have taken charge of the Executive Mansion. As the Times says, "many accustomed to the ways of the house under President ARTHUR hardly knew the place. Miss CLEVELAND and her sister received in the large East Room, standing where President CLEVELAND has stood while receiving the delegations that have called on him. Equality and Democratic principles were observed by making all those who came fall in line, and the queue thus formed stretched from the portico to the western gate. At the hour for the opening of the reception wives of Senators and Congressmen, nieces of past Presidents, and distin guished Democrats took their places at the end of the line and slowly worked their way into the mansion. This did not suit all, and many even of the Democratic faith drove away without leaving their carriages rather than stand at the end of a long line. Others preferred the air and elbow room of a line out of doors to the all-around jam of 1,000 or 2,000 people crowding into the house at once."

In these novelties we see nothing that is not worthy of approbation. In visiting the President of the United States all citizens should enjoy equal chances and opportunities, and that is what Mr. CLEVELAND is giving them. But when we come to another peculiarly attractive subject we fear that the report of the Times tannot be accepted as just what it ought to be, a faithful and fair representation of the exact facts. All of the ladies of the President's family, as we are told by the Times, "wore quiet and handsome dresses, Miss CLEVELAND being attired in a dark green velvet, with a fichu of cherry lace; Mrs. Hoyr in gray velvet and gray brounded satin, with collar of duchesse lace; Mrs. Bacon in black silk with jet trimmings. and Mrs. CLEVELAND in black slik combined with brocaded velvet. All wore breast knots

Now, is this true? Did Miss CLEVELAND really wear a green velvet robe, with a fichu of cherry lace? That would be an astonishing combination of colors, and no lady of asthetic culture would be likely to adopt it. We turn to the report of the Tribune for information, and we learn from that journal that the Times is wrong, "Miss CLEVELAND," says the Tribune, "wore a dark green velvet dress, high corsage, with bouquet of white roses and pearl gloves. Her short, light hair, which is becoming, was in loose fluffy curls. She has a strong intellectual face, and her small slender figure is graceful. Her first appearance in public as hostess of the White House was evidently something of an ordeal; but her gentle, cordial manner and impartiality disarmed criticism."

We are glad to find this more agreeable view of the question confirmed by the high authority of the Herald. That journal gives us a very pleasant description of the new mistress of the White House, as she appeared at this reception. "She is tall and delicately built," says the Herald, "with strong features. Her short, light brown hair is jauntily curled all around her well-shaped head, and, while she dresses well, she makes no pretensions to style. Her gown was of velvet-a dark, emerald green-plainly and richly made. About the neck she wore a 2.020 fine Honiton lace fichu, caught with a corsage bouquet of pink roses. Her long white kid gloves covered her closely fitting sleeves

nearly to the elbow." This is quite satisfactory, though the Tribine says Miss CLEVELAND is small. while the Herald says she is tall; and we may congratulate the people of the country on the social direction and influence that are now established in the White House The Times is quite in error in its more critical and more discontented narration of the circumstances. But we are sure that the Times did not mean to be unfair or disagreeble. It didn't happen to have so competent a reporter on the spot; that is all. We are sure it is quite as friendly to the new occupants as any of our contemporaries, and probably more so than some of them. Perhaps its reporter is color-blind, and really supposed that Miss CLEVELAND wore green velvet with a cherry fichu. We earnestly advise our esteemed contemporary never again to employ a color-blind person to report upon the hues and contrasts of ladies' costumes.

A very curious debate occurred a few days ago in the Arkansas Legislature. Mr. Corg-LAND was arguing in the House in favor of the idea of giving cork legs to all citizens of Arkansas who lost a limb in the civil war, either as Federal or Confederate soldiers. "We got licked," he was saying, when Mr. Averna suddenly challenged the correctness of the state-Then the animated discussion proceeded in the following shape:

"Mr. Coretano-Wegot licked, we got licked, sir, that's what we got, we got well licked." Mr. Britanest L-No, we didn't. I say we were overpowered, but not whipped.

'Mr. cost xwo—Yes, we did; we got licked and we've had enough of it.

had enough of it.

'Mr Rannwall—We were not licked.
'Mr Corellan—If you had gone where I and the Chair went during the war, you would have been licked too.

Mr. Rhidwellt I was with for Jourseton all through
the war. I was with him when he surrendered, and I
say we were not whilipped.

Mr. Corstann-Well, I was licked, but perhaps you
never not licked. I am glad, however, that I am one of
these men who know when I in licked. I know how to
holler when I've had enough."

If any definite conclusion was reached respecting the point at issue it has not been telegraphed from Little Rock. It seems to us that the question is wholly one of phraseology. At any rate. Mr. Coreland's proposal to sur ply cork legs to the citizens of Arkansas who were maimed while fighting on the Union side. speaks well for the progress in that State of ideas of reconciliation, harmony, and brother-hood under the old flag. After all, it does not make much difference now whether Mr. Cors-LAND, Mr. BRIDEWELL, and their gallant companions were licked or merely overpowered.

On what Democratic principle is based the beory that a member of Congress who fails to be re-lected is therefore and thereby entitled to a Federal office?

The available balance of gold in the United states Treasury for the redemption of legal tender notes is ciphered out by the Trabune at \$56,400,000, and the amount of the notes outstanding at \$327.954.194. It makes, however, the error of stating the amount of notes in the Treasury at \$18,726,821, whereas it should be \$48,926,821, and the necessary correction reluces the outstanding notes to \$297,754.194. Then, too, it assumes that the silver dollars and the fractional coin in the Treasury will be of no use in meeting its various obligations. and that they must all be paid in gold. The

act is that the Treasury holds about \$125,000,-000 of free gold, besides \$40,000,000 of silver dollars, with which to redeem about \$300,000.-000 of legal tender notes, and this, to any

以下,我们就是这种人的,我们就是一个人的,我们就是一个人的,我们就是一个人的,我们就是一个人的,我们就是一个人的,我们就是一个人的,我们就是一个人的,我们就是一

To-night a movement for the purpose of reform will be inaugurated by several of our prominent citizens. The subject of the new crusade is the English language. President BARNARD of Columbia College, Mr. David Dud-LEY FIELD, Judge ARNOUX, and others are the leaders in the movement, and they summon all friends of good English to "withstand growing abuses and to help forward needed improvements." We welcome this new society with peculiar satisfaction. Their labors are certain to be beneficial, for they will be expended in a field where, unfortunately, other and equally important duties prevent us from devoting our undivided efforts. We recommend the Hon.

WILLIAM M. EVARTS also for membership of the

new society. He says "in this connection."

He should be reformed. Our esteemed Mugwump contemporary, the Boston Herald, asserts that "no one need be surprised if Col. Smas W. Bunt, once Naval Officer of New York, now head of the New York Civil Service Commission by appointment of CLEVELAND, should be appointed Collector of the Port of New York." Perhaps nobody would need to be surprised at such an appointment. but everybody would be. And Mr. BURT himself would probably be more surprised than he was when Mr. ARTHUR failed to reappoint him as Naval Officer.

All that the Cabinet needed was a fine touch of domestic sentiment, and it looks as if the Postmaster-General might be depended upon to supply it on occasion.

WHAT WILL THE SENATE DO WITH THE TREATIES?

Their Friends Anxious to Know the Policy of the New Administration.

Washington, March 8 -The duration of the executive session of the Senate is uncor-It will depend upon the wishes and the policy of the new Administration. Several important treaties are pending, and some of them will certainly provoke extended debate and opposition. Those with Nicaragus, Spain, and San Domingo involve interesting and grave questions.

The reciprocity treatles practically propose changes in the existing tariff. They seek to do indirectly what the late President and Secretary of the Treasury recommended to be done by legislation. They differ in this respect from the treaty with Maxico which Mr. Hewitt doscribes as a new departure, and which provides for the free exchange of certain enumerated articles between the two countries. The Mexican treaty has been ratifled, and

only awaits the action of Congress to go into

effect. Mr. Hewitt felt confident of carrying the bill for this object had an opportunity been offered at the close of the late session. It must now go over to the next Congress, and if the underlying principle be accepted by the Cleve-

now go ever to the next Congress, and if the underlying principle be accepted by the Cleve-land Administration, a supplemental convention would probably be negotiated, enlarging the list of articles for free exchange.

But the other or so-called reciprocity freaties stand on a very different footing. They present the direct question, but in an indirect form Shall the revenue laws be changed without the initiation of the House of Representatives? This issue is emphasized by the fact that with a Republican Senate and a Democratic House in the new Congress there is no probability whatever of any material modification of the present tariff, whether it be proposed by the President or started by the Committee of Ways and Menns.

With a Democratic majority of nearly eighty in the last House, Mr. Morrison was unable to carry out his scheme of revision, which had the novelty of accepting the very same policy it proposed to condemn, with a horizontal reduction of twenty per cent, of the alleged evil. In the next House this majority will be reduced one-half, and therefore it is not difficult to forceast the fate of any new experiment of revision," if Mr. Morrison, failing to be elected to the Senate, should try his hand again at that unprofitable business.

It is unquestionably in the power of the Administration to defeat the recurredly treaties, if the President determines to take that course. Or they might eas by the thrown over, upon the well-founded pica that better terms can be made in every case than are now conceded. Spata has already offered favorable changes in the treaty as originally negotiated at Madrid by Minister Poster.

These concessions were compelled by the pressure from Cuba, which demands free bread and other necessaries of life that are now subjected to enermous taxation for the benefit of

pressure from Cula, which demands free bread and other necessaries of life that are now sub-fected to enormous taxation for the benefit of the mother country. Hence it may be assumed with confidence that if these reciprocity trea-ties were put aside by indefinite postpone-ment, more liberal arrangements could be made; providing always the Administration is prepared to accept the leavings of its prede-cessor as a policy for the luture.

The length of the executive session will be determined to a great extent by the discussion ed to a great extent by the discussion

of these treaties. The Administration may ab-stain from all interference with them, or it may suggest a course to the Democratic minerity of the Senate, by which they may be post-oned, Debate on the Nicaragua job was nearly ex-lianted when the surject was up at the late session.

New Islands Pound to Barents Sea.

Two large islands have been added to the Spitzbergen group by the discoveries of some Norwegian scalend waters hunters white satting along the eastern coast of Spitzbergen last summer. It is bardly once in a century that vessels are able to approach East Spitz bergen. The ocean currents keep a perpetual barrier of ico from the Siberian sea piled against the shore. Last year, however, the heavy western winds drave the ice nelds back, leaving a wide channel along the coast into

which the scalers steered their vessels.

Northeast of the large island called King Karl Land, Capt Johannesen, who commanded the Lena on Norden-skillid's famous voyage, discovered two islands, one about the size of King Karl Land and the other a little smaller. A strait four miles wide separated them, and another tweive miles will lay between the smaller island and King Karl Land. They stretched away north east as far as the eye could reach. Capt Andreassen, who saw there later, says the smaller island formed a single dome shaped highland. The other island was : high plateau with precipitous sides. Above the plateau arose table topped mountains partly covered with snow. The three islands form a group extending from south west to northeast Capt. Nils Johnson was the first to reach King Karl

Land, in the exceptional ice year 1872, though it was dis-covered by the English in 1617. The fact that he did not see these new lands, within twelve miles of the spo where he landed, was doubtless owing to the thick and

The President and the Iroquota

As President Cleveland was proceeding from he east front of the Capitol, after the manguration cere nonies yesterday, among the vast throng that surround ed him with congraturatory words was a very next look ing gentleman wearing a dark-brown overcoat, black kid gloves, and a shiny pluz hat, and carrying an umbrella

in a nice new silk cover.

"How do you do, Mr. President?" exclaimed the neat looking gentieman, cordinity.

Pretty well, thank you, replied Mr. Cieveland.

"Can I see your moment privately !" inquired the new ooking gentleman, attempting to draw the new Pres lent to one side.
" Heally, sir, it is impossible to grant your request just

at this moment, 'said Mr. Cleveland, stanchly maintain You seem to have forgotten me," persisted the next oxing goathenan; "I am Ersking M. Phelps, President of the Iroquous Club." the frequestion."
"I can do nothing for you just at this moment." reued Mr Cleveland, "but you can depend upon it I was neers when I declared in my speech to day that you

Not in the Cabinet, but his Niew to There.

Indians should be fairly and honestly treated."

From Harper's Basar A luxury enjoyed in the Senate restaurant at he Capitol is known as the "McDonald stew," because oil Joe McDonald, as the Senators affectionately term in, when a Senator from "odians, tought the dook to make this dish of fine overtire. They are stowed in their own loquer. It is said Senator McDonald stood by the cook repeatedly until he learned exactly how to stew the overex perfectly. It is a favorite dish with the nators when they take lunch about 2 P. M.

Thank You! From the Chicago News

Never did the independent press of America mry a happier position toward a national Administra

The Lone Fisherman.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: If William Wheeler, who noted as Vine-President from 1876 to 1890 is still alive will you please publish bis address that I may send him a copy of to-day's Sus ?
New York, March 5.
J. G. Crawrong. Mr. Wheeler lives at Malone, Franklin county, N. Y

THE DISPUTED WOODLANDS.

SABATOGA, March 7 .- The patriotic citizens in the North Woods region who wish to pre-serve the Hudson River are disturbed at the rather perilous condition of the most important stream in the State. The recent decision of Judge Tappan at Johnstown has shaken the title of the State to immense tracts of wild land in eight counties, which have been relied upon for furnishing a steady flow of water to this noble outlet to the ocean. The manner in which the State obtained its

title to these lands is, perhaps, generally understood; but a few words on this point may be valuable. The usual State tax was levied annually on these wild lands. In a great many cases the tax was not paid. In due time the lastmentioned lands were advertised to be sold for non-payment of the taxes. If, at the date fixed for the sale, no individual bid for them an amount equal to the tax, then it was the duty of the Comptroller to bid the amount of the tax in his official capacity, or, in ordinary phrase ology, to bid them in for the State. If the owners did not appear within the prescribed time and redeem the lands, the title then vested in the State, and the Comptroller gave deeds in the ordinary form conveying the lands to the State. just as he would have done to John Doe, for instance, if Doe had bid off the lands at the tax sale. In this way the State got its title from year to year through a long period to the hundreds of thousands of acres now in dispute, It must be kept in mind that these lands do not lie in one solid piece, as some may have imagined, but are scattered in tracts all through the counties of Saratoga, Warren, Essex. Fulton, Hamilton, Herkimer, Oneida, and Lowis, which affect the Hudson River and its tributaries, and also through the counties of Clinton, Franklin, St. Lawrence, Jefferson, and Oswego, which affect streams that fall into the St. Lawrence River, though there may be some small rivulets or brooks in the five counties last named which ultimately get into the Hudson. Now if the State's title to what were supposposed to be its lands in the eight countles first

mentioned cannot be maintained, either in the courts or by legislation, or in some other appropriate method, then all our cherished plans for protecting the Hudson River by means of these lands will go by the board. This certainly is a serious question to all who use the Hudson for business purposes, and especially to the city of New York. The upper Hudson gets all its water from the northerly tier of the eight counties. Its three main affluenta-be-ginning at the north and naming them according to their value—are the Schroon, the Sacondaga, and the Mohawk, the last being by far the most important The Mohawk has its source on the borders of the counties of Oneida and Lewis. As it flows eastwardly through the beautiful valley that bears its name, its most generous contributors from the north are West Canada Creek, which tumbles over the celebrated Trenton Falls, and East Canada Creek, which divides the counties of Herkimer and Fulton. It hardy need be added that the Mohawk falls into the Hudson at Cohoes, and is its largest affluent. The Mohawk itself and these two Canada Creeks come down out of the wooded country where the State claims large quantities of land. The Sacondaga rises in Hamilton and Herki-mer, right in the midst of lands which the State was supposed to own, and runs easterly through more or less of such lands till it falls into the Hudson at Luzerne. The Schroon rises in Essex county on the easterly side of the Hudson, and runs southerly almost parallel to it till it finally plunges into it at a place called Thurman, a few miles north of the mouth of the Sacondaga. The fountains of the Schroon

are on the lands in dispute, and its course is through them. These familiar landmarks are traced simply show how grave is the present situation of the Hudson in respect to its future supply of water. Those who have known for forty years the half dozen streams above named are fully aware that the water therein has, in the summer time, been gradually decreasing. Every-body now understands that this is owing to the cutting down of the timber around the sources and along the margins of these streams north and northwest of Albany. If this is continued a few years longer the once noble Hudson will present a sorry appearance. In the spring and fall it will be deluged by floods, and in the summer it will sink to an inconveniently low ebb.

What can the Legislature do in this matter? Can it do anything at al!? There is no ques-

tion before it of more importance than this. DISINTERESTED HEROISM.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-SUS. The Rusian Emperor, the late Alexander II. made a noble of he peasant who some years ago saved his life from the unlist of an assassin, and the Russian people gladly sub-cribed tens of thousands of roubles, to reward the man who had been the means of saving the life of their

The Sun will Take Charge of the Fund for

"Little Father."
In the recent dynamite explosions in London two brave policemen, at the risk of their lives, endeavored to carry of the neadly dynamite, in the hope of averting injury to innocent children and women in th tially reward the gallant men, while the citizens of London as promptly and heartily "chipped in" enough pounds sterling to make things easy and comfortable for the brave officers for the rest of their lives. Shall the great city of New York be behind Lon-

don or St. Petersburg? Right here among us, in a lowly position of life, we have as "noble a floman" as either of them. To save a merchant prince or million aire from drowning at the risk of the savey's life, is undoubtedly a brave act, but to risk one's life to save a drowning panner is absolutely God given beroam Noble brave Cant Jack Hussey has thus risked his life conclude over thirty times and saved the lives of as ably a substantial evidence of the appreciation in which his fellow citizens hold him and his noble and heroic work might not prove distasteful or unwelcome to him

n his declining years.

I do not know Capt. Hussey, and never saw him, but for years have repeatedly read accounts of his saving the lives of poor, despairing wretches like the Swede rescued from the icy waters of the bay only a few days ago. Men with such souls are very rare in these days of dudes and mashers. Let us, fellow citizens, manifest our hearty appreciation of such heroism. disinterested ness, and atter abnegation of self, by following the worthy example of our British and Russian brothren Let us raise a fund for the benefit of brave Capt. Bussey Americans were prompt to reward and care for their prominent military and mayal heroes. Now let them take hold with a will and care for this Christian hero, whose record aloft will take precedence of many of earth's mighty ones. Let us place a big premium on disinterested feroism.
If The Ses would kindly place this matter before the

assured that Capt. Hussey's future will be made pleas ant and secure-a reward he richly deserves. Enc. please find \$10 toward that end. May it he duplicated in larger or smaller amounts ten thousand fold. Very re-JAMES P. CAMPBELL, M. D. 140 Wast SIXTERNER STORET, March 7.

The Editor Takes a Rest. From the Arkansas Weekly.

From the Aramana Weekly.

Last work the tired editor, after inboring hard in the vineyard, concluded that he would so not account to the present the street of the street and the street and accompanied for the foreign we invaded at Bierczer, and accompanied firstler Sam Hasfoot louis to diamer. There were several of the brethren treeset and among then we were seval of the brethren treeset and among then we were always to the brethren treeset and among then we were always to the brethren treeset and among then we were always to the brethren the small pox kept out of the way we think that his countenance would have excaped a great wrong. Sister Hayfoot, kind reader, knows how to get up a good dinner. She has our nies of cooking calchage for like us, she thinks that they should be builed until all treit furtileness meltainto the everhating not. After having served the tuner man we again assembled in the sitting room, where Sister stress and governed as with a bytom and eventy-the sents, for which she wanted six menths subscription. One dollar would have struck in with a little maps warnth but in these days of sin and hard times a half lost is better than a flooten creaker. Brothers is mithiefed, a good old support he selfs based story Goylie reader, do you know of any one who wants to but a steer?

Trying to Get at It. A public school teacher asked her class to

First pupil (girl)—To have extremes mest, Second pupil (box)—To kiss Second jugal hors — to him.
Third hoph (our boy) — To form into sources.
Fourth up h (our boy) — To form into sources.
Fourth up h (afri) — Why, to swing your partner.
Teacher—We will try another leason.

Pire Cubous Shot. HAVANA, March 8.—The insurgents Bonachea Propesia, Estrada, Torres, and Cesterosvere were shot a antiago de Cuba yesterday THE MANDES TWO FRENCHMEN.

No Karn from the Soudan Too Steep for the

who after an absence suddenly returns to his old haunts cannot fail to be struck with the unusual change in the aspect of the well-known streets and squares. The normal reserve and somewhat surly stand-offishness of British manners, accented by the self-absorbed egotism of the cockney, has within a few days given way before a general unaccountable uneasiness. and melted into a communicative desire for sympathy, which elsewhere would be natural and spontaneous, but which here, given the nature and customs of the inhabitants, is a convincing proof of a great and overwhelming excitement. Not only are the editions of all the daily papers multiplied ad infinition, and the sale carried on with unabated vigor at every street corner and far into the night, but special hastly lithographed notices are hourly posted up in conspicuous places by the side of the huge posters, giving the condensed essence of the latest telegrams from the Soudan, Absolute strangers who, under ordinary circumstances, would disdainfully ignore the existence of any passers by, and resent any intrusion of look or speech, accost each other with hurried inquiries or comment eagerly on the intelligence which has just caught their eye. This unanimity of national concern, this unreserved demonstration of patriotic in-terest and unconcealed consternation, has been witnessed for many years. It is doubtful whether it was even equalied during the troubled period of the Na-

a query, a suggestion, a lamentation, and in whose answer to read the unveiled future. Each individual, as he hurrles past, feels the pulse of the nation to make out a diagnosis. The English press has risen to the height of the occasion, and not only have correspondents shed their blood, but money has for once been recklessly spent. The outlay in telegrams has been enormous and unprecedented, al-though the sums expended on one single despatch may not appear exorbitant to Americans. It is whispered that some of the leading organs are running short of ready cash, and their difficulties are increased since the great telegraph lawsuit after the first Egyptian

poleonic wars or the feverish excitement

of the Crimean struggle. Scavengers, street

and cab drivers, in the same feverish desire for

information, ignore the barriers of classes and

rank, obliterate all social differences, and see

in their interlocutor only a human being from

whom to glean hope, with whom to exchange

Arabs, mashers, city and club men, omnibus

great telegraph lawsuit after the first Egyptian campaign, which has made the offices of the East very careful in matter of prepayment. The Pauly Telegraph was the first of all the London papers to announce the fail of Khartoum, and the telegram that brought the news of the disaster cost £1.350.

Meanwhile it is romarkable and perhaps poetenily just that at the very time when England was vouchsafing sarcastic compassion to the French expedition in China, the French arms were scoring a success in Tonquin, while the English troops were meeting with severe reversos in the Soudian. It is also remarkable that the chief military advisors of the Mahdi—his Minister of War and his General-in-Chief—are both Frenchmen.

The former, a Captain of the line in 1870, is Verot, and he had won his grades with his sword. At Laon, when Gen. Theremin was compelled to retreat, Veret blew up the citailed, and received the Cross of the Legion of Honor, Later, during the Commune, M. Thiers selected him to capture the cannon of Montmartre, It led the way to the buttes, but his men did not follow him.

He led the way to the buttes, but his men did not follow him.

At the close of the war Veret left the army and engaged in business. He allowed himself to lend money at a somewhat illegal interest, and the law thought lit to interfere; but, taking into consideration his antecedents and bravery, justice was lenient. But on a second and more serious charge he was condemned to a heavy fine and his mane erused from the registers of the order. The Gazete des Tribanaux gave no-tice of his sentence, just as of yors the official

fine and his name erased from the registers of the order. The Garde des Primmans gave notice of his sentence, just as of yore the official paper had announced his nomination. Crushed by this blow, more than by the loss of a fortune unfairly gained. Voret left France. He went to Egypt, and then to the Sandan. For the last three years he has served the Mahdi, and organized his troops. He is scarcely fifty years old, and, by a strange anomaly, has as a colleague on forsign soil the man who fifteen years old, and, by a strange anomaly, has as a colleague on forsign soil the man who fifteen years go fought against him on the barricades of Paris. Olivier Pain.

Fain is by profession a journalist, but above all a man of adventure, of enterprise, a traveller, and possesses unbounded activity and fabulous recklessness. At twenty-three he abhorted the empire and hated the Emperor: honce he became a blind partisan of such men as Dacesta and Rochefort. The latter, unused to sincere devotion, fell drawn toward theyoung idealist, and as seen as he himself latt the prison of St. Pelagie he attached him to his fortunes and in due time had him appointed General Secretary to the Foreign Office. From that date Olivier Pain believed himself destined to remodel the maps of Europe, Asia, and Africa. In May, 1871, he permitted diplomacy to forego his services, took up arms against the regular army, and on the 24th fought incessantly on the Flace du Chateau d'Eau, leaving his comirades only when he fell under his seventh wound. Two young girls received and nursed him, but as soon as he was able he scanced to Rouen, where lived a college friend, whom he believed he could trust. The college friend.

rades only when he fell under his seventh wound. Two young girls received and nursed him, but as soon as he was able he escaned to Rouen, where lived a college friend whom he believed he could trust. The college friend, however, unwilling to extend his hospitality to so doubtful a guest, on his own responsibility communicated with the police, with the immediate result that the same evening Pain was arrested and taken back to Paris to prison, and passed before a council of war, who ultimately despatched thin to New Caledonia, where he once more met his old patron lloclefort. Both men resolved to escape. Rochefort had made up his mind to leave the sottlement, even before he reached it, and with that view had provided himself with several bath cork slabs. These the two men cut into strips and manufactured into life-preserving belts. Pain could not swim, but taught himself to do so, and, owing to the excessive heat of the climate, was able to spend most of his time in the water. At the end of a month they strapped on their belts and never swam back to shore. A boat lay in wait for them three miles out.

Whom the Turco-Russian war broke out, Olfveler Pain applied for and obtained a post of military correspondent. He succeeded in crossing the Russian lines gained Pleyna, and was taken into the confidence of Osman Pasha. But the adventurous demon within him ill brooked the comparative incloence of reporter. He took active service with his employer, and fought the Russians, begaining his leisure by being the intermediary between the Grand Duke, who corresponded in French, and Osman Pasha. Pain was captured by the Romanalnes waaring a Turkish artillers uniform, and was carried over 400 leagues in a Siberian cold to Sizoran on the Volga, thrust into prison and gasteled by two Russian soldiers. Shortly afterward Rochefort is son, whose trial was impending with certain and deady results. Rechefort, true to his affection for the governal as the chall anched to the Swas whose trial was impending with certain and deadly results. Rechefort, true to his affection for his queedam pupil, applied to the Swiss Hame Minister and to the Federal Chancellor, and through their intervention the Council of State telegraphed to the Swiss Charge d'Affaires at St. Petersburg claiming Pain as a Swiss citizen.

State telegraphed to the Swiss Charge d'Affaires at St. Petersburg claiming Pain as a Swiss citizen.

Alexander II. ordered the liberation of the communant on the piece that being professionally a reporter, he had used arms in self defence. Pain returned to Geneva, but not for long. As soon as the general political annesty was pronounced he started for Port Vendre to be among the first to welcome his old companions of New Caledonia. He then resumed his old avocations on the Paris press till the day when the English war commenced in the Soudan. Irresistibly attracted, he offered to join the came of the Mahdi, wrote back a couple of articles, and then the intelligence reached the office of his paper that he had been received into the councils of the Mahdi, taken active service under him become General-inchief, and, finally, that he had taken a prominant part in the capture of Khartoum. It is said by those who know him best that his own particular ideas are recognizable in the strategy adopted by the Mussulmans.

The adventuror, the communant the exile of New Caledonia, the prisoner of Sizeran, the following the form of the victorious Mahdi is withal, an excellent theory and father. In his variegated career he yet found time to marry for love in Geneva, and has four chirdren, whom he adores, even if the alt a distance.

As a sign of the feeling which begins to parvade society, it is noticeable that when Mrs. Glastone went to visit the wife of Gen. Larie of Geneva, who nice the councils of the victorious Mahdi is withal, an excellent husband and father. In his variegated career he yet found time to marry for love in Geneva, and the first of marry for love in Geneva, and the first own would be pained at a singht surface, and the prisoner of Sizeran, the religion of Geneva, the councils of the victorious Mahdi is withal, an excellent husband and father. In his variegated career he yet found time to marry for love in Geneva, and the prisoner of the victorious Mahdi is withal, an excellent husband and the prisoner of s

As a sign of the feeling which begins to per-vade society, it is noticeable that when Mrs. Gladstone went to visit the wife of Gen. Earlo to offer her condolence on that offerers death, the widow refused to see her sending back a message that she would never receive the wife of the man who had murdered her husband. M. DE S.

From the San Antonio Times.

In Orange there lives a prominent citizen who is related to President Cleveland. Her wife is re inted to Vice President Hendricks. They have an only son whose name is Hemiricks Cleveland. From the New Haven Resister.

From the New Haven Resister.

A remarkable colouredness occurred on one of the crowded trains between Washington and Philadelphia, which was conveying people from the manuferation. In one of the car seats at a tail, thus the manuferation in one of the car seats at a tail, thus the same trains the landel the counteror a pass as he came through The latter read the name on the pass, glauved at the passer. The latter is the manuferation and whose that the passer of the countenance. Sorry you didn't put me in your Cabinet, Mr. Cleveland, and passed on. Calling a brassman the passenger asked. What is that conductors name? This man, and the brakenna, surprised at the question, and more so at the laughter of the other passengers. Mr. Cleveland, the holder of the pass, proved to be a central New York merchant.

SUNBEAMS.

-Even in far-off Utah the English sparrow

pronounced a nulsance, and the Legislature is asked LONDON, Feb. 23 .- The habitue of London -One of the pages in the House of Representatives is a great-great-grandson of President Mailson; another is a grandson of ex-President Tyler.

-The largest gambling establishment in Louisvile, or in the South, has just been opened by the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the City Council, —The Pennsylvania Legislature, says the Philadelphia Fines, is having a well-deserved variation this week. It has passed four bills in eight weeks, and naturally feels greatly overworked.

-John Boyle O'Reilly does not take kindly to red tape charity. In his last poem he speaks of

-It is said that during the last twenty years there has been taken from the Sierra forests . Lake Tahoo and the Truckoe basin tumber amounts in value to \$80,000,000, and paid for at the Virginia -For several days John Martin, living

near Valdosta, noticed that a deer came up with the cat-tic every evening, but it would invariably scamper at the sight of any person. Finally, Mr. Martin slipped up on it and killed it -President Warren of Boston University deplores "the decay of scholarly spirit at Harvard," and predicts that students of generous sims will need to

pass by that institution and go elsewhere in search of a -A current story relates to a family of father, mother, and nine children who are now in New England on their way round the world. The parents are now on their eighth circuit of the globe, having been travelling continuously for thirteen years.

-The opinion of Prof. Lockyer now favors the theory that several remarkable seas-including in-land seas, some of them connected and some not by straits with still larger seas—are at present definable in the southern hemisphere of the planet Mars. -An orange grower near Anthony, Fia.,

will ship this year between 800 and 1,000 toxes of oranges. From the same grove last year he only shipped 50 boxes. This increase, though large, is not unusual and demonstrates the wonderful bearing capacity of an orange grove. -The Royal Irish have scored champion

honors in the records of military pedestrian-ism. The other smartest marches were Hutchinson's foot, upon Minden: the first Consul's on Marcngo; the Emperor's on Austerlitz; Soult's on Salamanca, and the Highlanders on Quatre Bras. -Alpharetta is a young Georgia city, but

it is remarkable in some respects. Its population is at present 200, and of them five are lawyers and two physicians. There are also two churches. If New York was as well supplied with professional men she would have 30,000 lawyers and 12,000 doctors. -A small village in an adjoining county, save the Norristown Herald, clamored for "mail facili-ties" for several years, and recently there was a Post

Office established in the place. The mail the first week consisted of three patent medicine circulars, a package of public documents, and a "horned frog." Nothing booms a place so much as plenty of "mail facilities." -An agriculturist at Oakland, Cal., is making a determined effort to introduce the cultivation of tes in that state. He has over 2,000 tes plants in a very thriving condition, and when they arrive at the age of thriving condition, and when they arrive at the age of four years he will obtain Japanese labor and pick and

cure. He does not entertain a doubt of success. He has also a number of camphor trees that are growing well.

-La Medicina Contemporanea gives a sketch of the life of Pacini, the great biologist, who fied in Florence in 1883. In his early researches into the nature of the blood he discovered, with a rude microscope of his own construction, what are known as the Pacintan corpuscies. Years ago, while investigating the causes of cholers, he came upon and described the vibric now known as Koch's comma bacilius.

-A Boston clergyman sent to the Longfollow celebration in Portland last week a poem. In the concluding stanza he remarked:

" He still doth live with us and God!"

His feet through earth and heaven bave tred." "Us and God" is like the "Me and Pat Collins are going to distribute the Maine patronage," which was ately attributed to a Maine politician.

-Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob Kile of Richnond, Pa., are triplets, 72 years of age. Isaac is fifteen ningtes older than Jacob, and fifteen minutes the junior of Abraham. Their mother died recently, aged by Be-sides these three children she left nine others, with eighty two grandchildren, 129 great grandchildren, twenty eight great great-grandchildren, and two great-

-Judge Green of Washington Territory, day evening, held court to conclude the business of the former county on board the steamer Washington, in which he took passage for Seattle, the par consenting to this novel procedure. A murder case was tried and the defendant acquitted. The witnesses had a pleasant river

-In the discussions in England as to over-

pressure in the public schools, the prevalence of head-ache was stated to be a fair test of the amount of pressure exerted, and a child should be relieved from continuous attendance at school after a succession of headaches had given the warning. Sir Richard Owen states that about five per cent of children suffer from headache whether they go to school or not. According to Liveing, about fourteen per cent of all school children may be expected to suffer from headache. —It appears that Major Serpa Pinto, the

Portuguese traveller, is encountering greater deficulties than he anticipated in the new journey he has underhas been compelled to deviate from the course he origin nally intended to pursue, and was at the last intelligence still near the coast. He is accompanied by a considera-ble escort of soldiers, and his expedition is believed to have political quite as much as geographical objects i view. Hitherto the Portuguese have exercised no real than a few miles from their settlements.

-The Chinese in Colorado are likely to become partly civilized through the efforts put forth in their behalf by philanthropists of Denver. A great many of the Chinese in that city attend Sunday school, and night schools have lately been established where they are taught to read and write. A teacher is required for every pupil, and each teacher must possess an infi-nite fund of patience and perseverance, for most Chinamen are rather duli. A man greatly interested in the Chinese recently gave a large number of them a party at his house. They came in their Sunday best, nearly wearing the American costume, and were far more self-possessed and easy in their manners than one would sur pose they could be

-Mr. Cook of the firm of tourist agents who had the contract for conveying all of Gen Wolse-ley's forces up the Nile to Wady Halfa accompanied the army in its struggles through the cataracts to Dengola He says the Canadian voyageurs were the finest hoat-men he ever saw. The work they did and the imjetus they gave the other men fully repaid the Government for the cost of taking them to Egypt. He especially praises the skill with which they guided the heats among the rocks while descending the cataracts on the way home. After he saw them steer through the first calaract he concluded that he needn't trouble himself further, and he feit as much at his case as though sitting in his library, while they were accomplishing in eleven hours the distance that took them thirteen days on the

thits of pink threads, and its highly sensitive leaves and leaf aboles. When touched the leaves immediately fold themselves up, and then the leaf stalk falls, nimest hid-ing the leaves under the branches of the plant. The pitcher plant also grows in the marshes along the east coast, but generally out of sight among the rushes and sedges at the water side. At the end of each leaf, which narrows to a mere stalk at the tip, it carries a vase-like and all conducte. This picture seems provided for the purpose of accepting the leaves well supplied with mini-ture, as a considerable quantity of water is often found in these receptacles. The lace leaf plant has frequently been described. In the rivers west of Tamalane great quantities of this frush water yain may be seen somiting its two forked flower just above the eddying of the water, in which it buts backward and forward in a fan tastic dance. The root is edible, but the interest of the plant centres in its leaves, which are about eight to four teen inches long, and , resemble a square patterned ince. or a skeleton leaf with parallel veining, the whole space between being empty. These are supported on stake two or three feet long, just sufficient to raise the leaf to